For Common Prosperity
And Well-Being

Nippon Times

For Independence and
Fraternity

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DRILLS IN TOKYO ON AIR DEFENSE GREAT SUCCESS

'Foe' Repulsed in Raid on Station; Speedy Action Keeps 'Damage' at Minimum

KODAMA LAUDS EFFICIENCY

Police, Fire Brigade, Rescue Squads Participate in Maneuvers in Real Earnest

The final air-defense maneuvers throughout Tokyo and Tachikawa City for this year got under way with the test blow of air-raid sirens at 8 a.m., Saturday. The citizens at once took up their respective defense posts.

A check-up on defense materials and equipment in factories, business offices and neighborhood associations was made.

At 8:30 a.m. air-raid alarms were sounded. At 9:25 a.m. "enemy" planes came flying over Tokyo Station from the direction of X X. Several score bombs, including incendiary bombs, were dropped on the road in front of the International Tele-Communications Company in the station compound, on the road in front of the Mitsubishi Company and around the Marunouchi Building and the Tokyo Metropolis Office building.

On the hypothesis that many buildings and houses were burned completely or partially, street-car overhead wires cut off, gas and water-supply pipes broken, roads and street-car rails demolished and large numbers of people killed or wounded by enemy bombs, the police, fire-brigades, rescue squads, Students' Patriotic Associations and other organizations sprang into action and took part in strenuous activities, including fire-fighting, rescue work, guidance in taking shelter, etc.

Overhead, fighter planes were giving hot chase to the "enemy." Anti-aircraft batteries spat up a volley of intense gunfire. The enemy fled in the direction of X X. Damage was kept down at a minimum.

Home Minister Kisaburo Ando, Superintendent Yoshitomo Susukida of the Metropolitan Police Board and Commander of the Eastern Army General Kenji Doihara inspected the maneuvers in the Tokyo Station compound.

Shortly after 10 a.m., "enemy" raiders dropped bombs on the factory zone in Shinagawa and on the shop center around the Shirokiya Department Store in front of Gotanda Station on the Shosen Line.

At once various defense corps, neighborhood associations and citizens got busy and gave full play to their consummate efficiency born of intensive training.

Everywhere the maneuvers were carried out in real earnest and proved highly successful.

Expressing satisfaction with the remarkable efficiency displayed by the citizens in the air-defense maneuvers, Defense Chief Kodama of the Marunouchi Police Station, who was in charge of the drill in the area surrounding the Mitsubishi Building, commented as follows:

"I found cooperation among the various defense organizations real and earnest.

"Particularly remarkable was the rapidity of 'rehabilitation work.' Fire-fighters, carpenters, masons and other workers maintained admirable cooperation and worked with commendable efficiency in repairing 'damage' to water-works, electric wires, rails and roads, under the guidance of the police. They had the speed which emergency repair work demands.

"Taking shelter was performed satisfactorily. People filed into the public shelters located in front of Tokyo Station with due promptitude. That was the reason why no one was 'wounded.'

"I am also satisfied with the orderly manner in which office workers took emergency shelter in the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace.

"As for rescue work, the Civil and Special Defense Corps men worked hard. Efficient treatment was administered to the wounded in the first-aid stations in the basements of the large business office buildings at Marunouchi. Both the 'patients' and the first-aid men were in real earnest. I have no criticism to make of the activities of the Students' Patriotic Squads.

"Generally speaking, the results of the maneuvers were satisfactory. I would like the citizens to keep up their training and set up a perfect air-defense."

EAGLETS BLAST 2 SHIPS

Recent Batch of Nippon Aviation Graduates Win Veterans' Admiration by Daring Bombing Expedition in Smashing Enemy Convoy

By TATSUO ARAO
Of the Navy Press Section

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The stirring activities of some of our youthful eagles of the Navy, who have just taken to the sky from the campus, including the sinking of an enemy cruiser and the wrecking of another enemy warship, have earned the admiration of even the seasoned eagles at the front bases.

Eaglets of the Navy Out of College! Your seniors in the Navy are setting down a record of victory in the Solomons sea in letters of blood. Hearken to the deed of one of them!

On October 27, an enemy landing force convoyed by cruisers and other warships effected a landing on the small uninhabited island of Mono, south of Bougainville. Knitting through a cloud of enemy fighters and puffs of enemy anti-aircraft artillery fire, Sub-Lieutenant H. in command of a bomber unit sank a cruiser and heavily damaged another enemy warship.

Sub-Lieutenant H. is a graduate of the Kyoto Higher School of Sericulture and it was only 20 days prior to the action just mentioned that he was commissioned in the bomber unit at the X X base. At the time of the enemy landing on Mono, the Sub-Lieutenant was suffering from amoebic dysentery. Just before daybreak that day the enemy, escorted by cruisers and other vessels and under the cover of scores of fighter planes began to effect a landing on Mono from transports by means of landing barges.

As the commander at the base read the wirelessed order: 'The X X bomber unit will at once wipe out enemy warships", Sub-Lieutenant H. forgot all about his abdominal pain and smiled with sparkling eyes. The bomber unit under his command forthwith took off for Mono. At 1 p.m., a black spot appeared over the lead-colored sea. It was the island. The next moment P-38 fighters emerged from among the culumus-nimbus clouds far to the left. One, two, three—they increased in number. The plane piloted by Sub-Lieutenant H. made ready for the bombing of the enemy ships. X thousand meters below were two cruisers, while three destroyers were seen off the jungle-covered southeastern coast of Mono. No sooner had these men-o'-war been sighted than white puffs of smoke began to break to the right and left of the plane. The enemy ships were firing their anti-aircraft guns.

"Here they come!" muttered Sub-Lieutenant H. and pressed his palm against his abdomen. It wasn't the pain of his dysentery It was the talisman his parents had obtained for him from the Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine when he was leaving his country. "Father, Mother," he said, "watch how I do it!" He grasped the bomb-release lever and at the same time he shook the wings of his plane to signal the commencement of the dive-bombing.

Anti-aircraft shells bursting about him grew thicker and thicker. Machine-gun bullets from the jungle on Mono Island came in innumerable crimson streaks. Enemy fighters were immediately behind. In the midst of all these messengers of death, the bombers dived one after another in neat order. The enemy ships began zigzagging or making ovals in frantic efforts to escape.

Bombs fell behind them as if in pursuit. A bomb dropped by Superior Flight Petty Officer M. on Plane No. 2 hit a cruiser near the southern side of the Island in the middle of the main deck. Plane No. 3 followed it up with another hit. The cruiser burst into flames and instantly plunged to the bottom of the Pacific in a pillar of black smoke. In accordance with the signal of the commanding plane, the other planes dived over the other cruiser and transports and succeeded in scoring a hit on the cruiser that was fleeing at a furious pace. Black smoke went up from the after-deck.

Sub-Lieutenant H. on the commanding plane signaled: "Bombing a success. Withdraw at once." One of the wings of the plane had been shot through with machine-gun bullets. The propeller had also been hit. The rudder bar was also out of commission. It was seen that the enemy fighters were drawing quite close.

Some thousands of meters high up in the sky over Mono Island, the bombers received enemy bullets thick and fast through the wings or fuselage. The Sub-Lieutenant rallied them together and all returned in perfect formation to the base.

When he had made his report, standing at attention before the commander at the base, he threw himself onto a chair at the combat leader station. Perspirations were standing in beads on his deathly-pale face. He had borne his abdominal pain throughout the return journey without a word. He was soon taken to the field hospital. There he said to the surgeon:

"Just because I've come here, don't say that airmen out of college are all weaklings. The men that'll come after me won't bother you over a few bullet wounds. We've accounted for two enemy cruisers but with me in hospital it's just like plus and minus equal zero, eh?" He smiled up at the surgeon.

INFLATION IN BRAZIL TERRORIZES PEOPLE

Government Adopting Drastic Counter-Measures to Curb Rise in Prices

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 26.—The threatening signs of increasing inflation since Brazil severed relations with the Axis nations have created widespread fear among the Pan-American countries. The critical effects of inflation prevailing in Brazil appeared in a recent issue of the magazine "Business Week." The article states, in effect:

"Brazil is greatly worried over the increasing effects of inflation coming as a result of the general tendency of the businessmen of the country to avoid the usage of the national currency. The seriousness of the situation becomes more apparent from the fact that at present Brazilian securities are selling at triple the price on foreign markets.

"The actual prevailing condition in Brazil is certainly astonishing. Even real estate properties are exchanged on the black market and an amazing increase in the number of newly-constructed buildings is seen. With extremely brisk business on the stock market, prices of stocks are rising dangerously each day. Goods instead of money has become the byword of the people and is greatly aggravating the national situation. Inflation already has raised the cost of living and many new banks are being opened to handle the business.

"Concerning the prices of the 19 essential foodstuffs, an increase of 35 to 80 per cent is seen in the northern and northeast sections, and 23 to 44 per cent increase in the central and southern regions. The seriousness of this condition among the people of Brazil becomes pertinent with the knowledge that among the lower classes, food alone occupies at least 62 per cent of their cost of living, and as much as 55 per cent among the middle class.

Actual Conditions Worse

"Actually the prevailing conditions in the country are far worse than announced by the government.

"Outside of the black market, meat, butter and salt are absolutely unobtainable within the cities, and, according to an unofficial estimate, the general increase in the price of

(Continued on Page 2)

105-Year-Old Chinese Urges All East Asia To Follow Japanese

Domei

SEMARANG, November 27.—The 105-year-old Chinese philosopher and painter, Yang Chou-sen residing here, today urged every nation of Greater East Asia to follow Nippon's leadership and fully cooperate in exterminating Britain and the United States. Mr. Yang made the declaration at a party held by the local Chinese Association in honor of the aged philosopher, which was attended by Japanese and Indonesian guests. In his speech, Mr. Yang disclosed that he had lived for 23 years in Japan. After dinner some of Mr. Yang's paintings were sold, yielding more than 4,000 guilders. The sum was immediately donated by the painter to the Volunteer Home Defense Corps.

E. ASIA CHILDREN'S WORKS TO BE SHOWN IN MANILA

Handicrafts by Nippon, Burmese, Thai, Malai, P.I. Youngsters Will Be Exhibited

Domei

MANILA, November 27.—Hundreds of pieces of handicrafts, embroideries, drawings and similar works of school children from all parts of Greater East Asia will be exhibited at the Cultural Hall in Manila for one month beginning November 29.

These works which were done by the children of Japan, Burma, Thailand and Malai will be exhibited side by side with works of Filipino school boys and girls.

The exhibition which will commemorate the establishment of the Philippine Republic will be held under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Education, the Health and Public Welfare and the Cultural Association of East Asia and assisted by the educational authorities of the other countries of Greater East Asia.

Selangor Chinese Give ¥500

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, November 27.—On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Greater East Asia War, the Selangor Overseas Chinese Association will make a formal presentation of ¥500, to the Nippon Administration toward the funds for the purchase of warplanes, it was decided at the committee meeting of the Association recently.

RETALIATORY RAIDS ON ENGLAND LIKELY

Berlin Population Said Burning Up With Revenge; Reich Forces Evacuate Gomel

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, November 26.—Speculation is rife here as to whether the Reich will retaliate against the recent British air raids on Germany, particularly as there have been widespread predictions crediting Germany with the intention to make retaliatory raids between the end of November and early in December.

Meanwhile, neutral observers say that, with the Berlin population burning up with revenge, the German Government means to pay back with major air raids.

Movement in Kiev Gaining

The German forces are realizing success in their advance movement in the Kiev sector, although they are gradually withdrawing in the Gomel sector, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Mainichi. The German High Command on November 26 announced the withdrawal from Gomel and declared at the same time that after fighting for several days the German forces completely withdrew on the night of November 25, but that the Soviet forces could not know beforehand of the withdrawal and naturally no operation to obstruct the Germans was made. It further stated that on both sides of Gomel, however, fierce fighting is still going on.

Judging from this, it has become clear that the Germans have effect-

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Baldwin Says New Reich 'Rocket Torpedo' Source of Worry to Anti-Axis Warships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 25.—Hanson Baldwin, noted military commentator for the New York Times described the new "rocket torpedo" used by the Germans as something to worry the warships of the anti-Axis forces. Besides the "rocket shell," said Baldwin, the warships of the anti-Axis will, hereafter, have to deal with the new aerial weapon of the Germans, the "rocket torpedo."

Baldwin described this new invention as a torpedo with wings, which, when released from the plane, drives toward its objective propelled like a rocket. Immediately the torpedo hits the water its wings automatically drops off and the torpedo makes its way toward its objective in much the same manner as the ordinary torpedo. This new invention is, furthermore, motivated by an electric battery thereby leaving no tell-tale wake behind. It is also magnetically operated so that if it should miss its mark it will explode near it. Furthermore, even after the torpedo hits the water it can be controlled so that it will be directed towards the target.

This new rocket torpedo is already being used by the Germans, and it has proved most effective in harbors and in congested anchorages.

IGUCHI SHIFTED TO HORI'S POST AS SPOKESMAN

Appointment as Chief of 3rd Division of Information Board Is Hailed

HAS HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE

Is Expert on U.S. Conditions; Predecessor Returns to Foreign Office

Sadao Iguchi, of the Information Department of the Foreign Office and concurrently Secretary in the Board of Information, was appointed on Saturday as Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, it was officially announced by the Cabinet on the same day.

Tomokazu Hori, secretary in the Board of Information and Director of its Third Division, at the same time was appointed as Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Office and concurrently as Secretary in the Board of Information.

Appointment Hailed

In view of the abundant experience Mr. Iguchi has had in the publicity field and also in view of the fact that he took part in the Japanese-American negotiations and is well-informed on conditions inside America, his appointment as Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, a post of Spokesman from which he will direct Japan's propaganda war against the complex and delicate enemy wartime intrigue, is being unanimously acclaimed.

Mr. Iguchi was born in Wakayama Prefecture 45 years ago and is a graduate of the Tokyo University of Commerce. He passed the Diplomatic Service Examination in 1922 at the same time with Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri and Yoshinaga Ando, Director of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office. After studying in Britain he served a diplomatic post in London and then was made consul successively at Shanghai, New York and Chicago. Following that he returned to Japan and as Chief of the First Section of the Information Department first under Tatsuo Kawai and then under Yakichiro Suma while they were each Director of the Information Department and demonstrated his gifted abilities in the publicity field.

In May, 1940, when the Japanese-American relations were becoming strained Mr. Iguchi was ordered to Washington as First Secretary of the Embassy there and in February 1941 was appointed Counselor of the Embassy. He aided Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura in the negotiations. After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he returned to Japan on the first exchange ship and since then has taken charge of Foreign Office publicity affairs.

Hori From Ishikawa

Mr. Hori was born in Ishikawa Prefecture and is 47 years of age. He was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1920. Entering the Diplomatic Service he served in Shanghai, the United States, and Tsingtao and then became Chief of the Third section of the Commercial Affairs Bureau, following which he served in Los Angeles and Tientsin. In 1938 he was appointed Consul-General in Nanking, after which he served as Chief of the First Section of the Information Department of the Foreign Office and as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy stationed in Shanghai. In November, 1941 he was made Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information as its Spokesman, and served at his post brilliantly in the momentous days prior to and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Assume New Posts

Sadao Iguchi

Tomokazu Hori

KNOX EXAGGERATES SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Reports on New Additions to Navy But Continues to Conceal Big Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 26.—Issuing a report on the number of warships built this year, Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, today exaggeratedly propagandized the "progress" which he said had been made. As usual, the American losses announced by Knox were only a small part of those actually suffered, indicating how far the rest of his report adhered to true facts.

Knox's report follows:

"During the 11-month period from January, this year, the United States fleet was doubled in strength. With the completion on Wednesday of the replacement vessel for the Wasp, which was sunk by the Japanese some time back, the number of vessels completed this year totals 49, and the fleet strength became exactly twice what it was at the end of last year. Among the newly constructed ships are included 40 aircraft carriers.

"At the present, the United States navy has 817 vessels in waters throughout the world. Within the next two weeks 21 vessels, exactly the number lost by the United States navy during this year, are scheduled to be built. With that, the United States navy will have 838 vessels including convoy-duty destroyers and super-dreadnoughts. At the time when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor the United States navy only had 344 ships.

"In 1944, more ships will be built than this year. I cannot reveal concrete figures as to their number or tonnage but, as gathered from the budget the 1944 program shows the following increase over the 1943-44 naval expansion program: Warship building . . . . . $1,300,000,000; Aircraft production . . . . . $1,400,000,000; Principal weapons . . . . . $800,000,000."

UNIVERSITIES IN U.S. HIT

Attendance of Males Drops Due to Mobilization

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 26.—Because of the large-scale mobilization of male students in America, the number of students attending universities and colleges throughout the country has shown a big drop with the number of males registering a 50 per cent drop compared with last year, it was announced today by the United States Education Bureau.

In this connection it was further revealed that 726,450 students are in universities and colleges at present, showing a 36.9 per cent decrease, from last year, of which 229,200 are men and 497,250 women.

ITALIAN AIR CORPS REBUILT

Officers and Men Pledge to Support Il Duce Against Anti-Axis

The Fascist Republican Government of Italy has recently rebuilt the 10th Italian Air Corps and its commander as well as all of its officers and men have pledged to Premier Benito Mussolini to continue fighting against the anti-Axis forces and have already completed combat preparations, according to a Zurich November 26 dispatch to the Mainichi quoting a report from Genoa.

Hatta Visiting Ise Shrines

Yoshiaki Hatta, Transportation and Communications Minister, left Tokyo on Saturday to pay homage at the Grand Shrines of Ise on Sunday. He is scheduled to return to the capital early Monday morning.

ALL ROADS TO TOKYO BESET WITH THORNS

Foe Scribe Frankly Reveals Insurmountable Difficulties in Approaches to Japan

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—The record of the anti-Axis forces has been unimpressive since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia two years ago, writes the correspondent of the News Chronicle from the Southwestern Pacific Front, according to a report from London. Citing the losses of Hongkong, Malaya, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, the correspondent asserted, "There is no doubt that the balance remains strikingly in favor with the Japanese." And referring to President Roosevelt's statement, "There are many roads which led to Tokyo" the same correspondent stressed the difficulties involved in such operations.

The "roads" to Tokyo which the correspondent mentioned are: (1) amphibious operations against the Kuriles and then eventually against Hokkaido from either Hawaii or Dutch Harbor supported by both the carrier-based and land-based aircraft from Kiska and Attu. He pointed out however that the weather in this region is regarded as the worst possible for flying conditions because of the heavy fogs common in the Aleutians.

The second road would be amphibious operations from Hawaii against the Japanese positions in the Central Pacific such as have been started against the Gilbert Islands. The disadvantage here, the correspondent said, appears to be the inability to support the operations at the initial stage of the attack with land-based aircraft because of the distance factor. This would make it necessary for an extensive use of carrier-based aircraft. Furthermore, he said, only limited support would be possible from long-range bombers based at Midway, some 1,200 miles away.

The third road to Tokyo would be from Australia through New Guinea and the Solomons which has been followed thus far, the correspondent said, with "the revealing story of difficult conditions of supply problems, jungle and mountain warfare, and tropical diseases—conditions wherein the Japanese seem better able to exist than the anti-Axis troops." It has been further pointed out that the Japanese appear well dug in wherever they have been met, and each frontal assault has been long, dreary, and costly.

The fourth road to Tokyo, the correspondent said, which General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific is believed to have favored, moves more directly toward the Philippines, hopping over some of the intermediate islands. But this road appears fraught with the gravest risks unless carried out with overwhelmingly large air and sea forces. Even with this superiority they would be within the range of Japanese land-based bombers all the way. This route also has jungles, mountains, disease, and supply problems more complicated than those already encountered, the correspondent said.

The fifth and last road to Tokyo would be from India through Burma, Sumatra, and Malai. Undoubtedly, some such move is being planned, the correspondent said. But this also would require large forces which would first have to retake the Andaman Islands and then Rangoon, according to the correspondent. This last road would mean the bombing of Japan from bases in China. The correspondent further added that until

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PEACE AND JOY COME TO PUBLIC OF SOUTH CHINA

Mopping-Up by Nippon Troops Brings Happiness Along Canton-Kowloon Railway

BRIGHT VISTA OPENED UP

Inhabitants of Kiangnan Indignant at Useless Chiang Resistance, Help Nanking

Domei

AT X X ON CANTON-KOWLOON FRONT, November 27.—After two weeks of sweeping mopping-up operations by the Imperial Forces, peace and happiness have come to the Chinese inhabitants along the Canton-Kowloon railway whose welfare had been ruthlessly sacrificed by the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist army. In particular, the populace of Lilang and Pinghu provinces who have long groaned under back-breaking taxation by the Communist army are transported with joy.

Strenuous activities have already been extended as far inland as Pinghu by a Chinese publicity squad, and "Village Fraternity Associations" are springing up everywhere.

Says Tsai Shao-chu, head of the publicity squad:

"The agricultural populace of this region have been forced, much against their will, to take part in the war of resistance. For that reason, although they have fertile lands, they have been thrown into utter impoverishment. Now, with the magnanimous help of the Japanese, they see a bright future before them. I am myself a native of this region and can well appreciate what the poor farmers have gone through.

"On my way here, I have seen Chinese farmers mixed in friendly promiscuity with Japanese soldiers everywhere. The scene impressed me greatly. I am confident that our work of construction will succeed."

Chiang's Plans Smashed
By S. ONO
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 26.—Kiangnan, which for its very wildness and vastness Chungking had called impregnable and not only that but had boasted that it would launch a counter-offensive from there, is indeed an area whose topography makes operations difficult. In Hupeh are plains which stretch endlessly and at places jut up wild mountains 1,000 meters high. In the low districts are boggy marshes, rivers and canals criss-crossing one another to obstruct the advance of the Japanese Forces.

Though crushed in the Japanese Summer Offensive Operations in June and deprived of its strategic points in Hupeh on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, Chungking steadily recovered from the attrition in the sixth war zone and by the end of September had completed to some extent the replenishment of troops and materials. At the same time the Chungking forces gathered their fighting power in their ninth war zone and were steadily pushing preparations in order to move out in a counter-offensive from the Ichang and Changsha areas in concert with the counter-offensive against Burma when that was tried at the end of the rainy season.

Needless to say, the continent is an important supply base of Greater East Asia and also a strategic part of its steel-solid defenses. The fighting on the continent is not spectacular but its importance is no less than that in the other areas. Not only that, the trend is that its importance will become greater together with that of Burma and it is beyond doubt that the fighting will increase in intensity.

The particular importance of the Kiangnan front lies in the fact that it has much to do with the Yangtze, the transportation artery of the continent and that it is the most important gate to Szechwan. It also produces a huge amount of rice, which serves to nourish directly Chungking's resistance power, sending to other provinces from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 koku (one koku equals 4.96 bushels) a year, an amount second only to that sent out from Kiangsu Province. The region also produces tung oil, tea, and antimony.

Immediately upon launching their operations against this stronghold of Chungking, the crack units of the Japanese Forces in Central China effected a furious day and night ad-

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CHEERLESS WINTER IN STORE FOR YANKS

Fuel Lack Acute, Housewife Misses Canned Goods; Private Cars Disappear

A bleak and cheerless winter, with little fuel and soaring prices, confronts the comfort-loving American housewife and her family this year as the United States goes from one ration to another, and from that to a complete dearth in many articles. Such is the picture outlined by Mrs. Marie-Therese Yoshimoto, French wife of a Japanese who, together with her husband and two small daughters, arrived recently in Japan on the exchange ship Teia Maru.

With gasoline restricted to only one and a half gallons per week, buses and trams are being patronized to an extent never enjoyed before, it was disclosed by Mrs. Yoshimoto, and flambouyant private cars of the past are having a well-earned rest.

The problem of transportation is one of major importance in any warring country, Mrs. Yoshimoto said, but it has become acute recently in America. Even the proud lettuce, which used to grace most American dinner tables, now fails to find its way to the eastern states due to transportation difficulties.

Pure Butter Unobtainable

In a country which has never known food shortage, Mrs. Yoshimoto continued, pure butter is now unobtainable except on the "black market" and the butter-and-margarine mixture which is being sold is on a meager ration.

Sugar and coffee, she said, two other necessities on the American dinner table, had long been rationed at one pound per person per month, but now that Brazil has joined the war on the side of the Americans, the shortage in these is being somewhat alleviated.

In Mrs. Yoshimoto's opinion, however, the greatest blow to the American housewife is the rationing of canned foods. Since opening a few cans has constituted for many American housewives the major extent of their culinary activities, many women are finding themselves in a truly bad "fix" especially as all meats are on the ticket system. No longer do they have the support of the corner butcher for a quickly and easily prepared beefsteak with which to satisfy the family's hunger and their own urge for less work.

Regarding the situation in clothing, Mrs. Yoshimoto recalled the mad scramble for silk and Nylon stockings which took place all over the United States after the country's entry in the war. So great indeed was the rush that finally individual purchases were restricted to six pairs at a time. Even with this the stocks were soon depleted, and now American women are being gradually forced to either don the long-scorned cotton stockings or go shiveringly without.

The well-shod American foot also has suffered a severe blow, Mrs. Yoshimoto continued, as shoes are rationed to three pairs per person per year. Those elegant high heels which used to resound in hotel lobbies and fashionable restaurants will become more and more rare, as stress is being laid on practicality rather than on elegance.

Clothes Are Scarce

The American ready-made dress, too, which used to boast a plentiful hem, has now shrunk in proportion to the shortage of cloth, until now size 16 finds even a size 18 rather scant about the knees, Mrs. Yoshimoto said. Furthermore, from this winter probably clothing also will be put on the ticket system.

It is when a nation is faced with the privations of war time that its real caliber is revealed, Mrs. Yoshimoto declared. So in the case of America, the self-centered nature of the people is becoming daily more apparent as grumbling and dissatisfaction are being vociferously raised on all sides. The average American attitude toward the war, Mrs. Yoshimoto stated, is one of indifference as long as individual interests are not encroached upon. In short, now that the first enthusiasm has worn off, the people are already tired of the many sacrifices they are being called upon to make. That their country is in the throes of a titanic struggle seems to make no impression on them whatever except where their own comfort is at stake.

"With such pictures still fresh in my mind," Mrs. Yoshimoto declared, "the cheerful self-sacrificing attitude of the Japanese strikes me with even greater force by way of contrast. Naturally not every one in America is selfishly inclined; but I am afraid that that is the attitude of the majority.

"And still more unfortunate is the fact that those who have a true understanding of the causes of this war are very few, and their voices go unheard in the clamor of selfishness, politics and so on."

Commenting on her future life in Japan, Mrs. Yoshimoto said:

"After having lived for nine years in New York, it is most refreshing to view a skyline unmarked by skyscrapers, and the scenery reminds me very much of France.

"The people also remind me of my native country. I am as yet unfamiliar with the Japanese language, but everybody tries to understand me and help me, and that is what we French do too. That is something I missed most badly when I first arrived, a complete stranger, in New York. In fact I became so homesick that after eight months I returned to France for a visit with my parents.

"Here, however, things are completely different and I am confident that I will get on wonderfully well. Already I feel very much at home."

Japanese Contact Planes Playing Vital Role in Central China Front

Prove Big Asset to Land Operations by Sending in Reports After Reconnoitering Enemy Moves: Active Day and Night Despite Hazardous Tasks

The importance of the role played by Japanese contact planes is stressed in a recent Mainichi dispatch from the front-line in Central China. Though fighter planes may monopolize the stage, this account says, contact planes work behind the scenes by reconnoitering enemy moves and send in accurate reports to the base and to the ground forces; thus, enabling the land forces to discharge their mission to the fullest degree. The account continues:

The brilliant victories scored daily in land operations by the Imperial Forces must be ascribed to the close collaboration existing between the land forces and the contact planes. The achievements of the contact planes are not as spectacular as those of the fighter planes, yet the former manifest sufficiently the true fighting spirit of the Japanese Army airmen.

The American air force, though similarly equipped with large-sized contact planes, has never sent their contact planes into any battle zone as yet; consequently, we may assume that Japanese contact plane units are the only ones in the world playing their vital role in the present conflict. The American air force now stationed in China often puts on stunt shows by mobilizing large formations of bombers and fighter planes; but not even one of the American airmen can compete with the Japanese, who reconnoiter enemy positions without the assistance of fighter planes despite their facing many conceivable dangers.

The American air units, which sustained heavy damage at the hand of the Japanese Air Forces, are reported today to be making frantic efforts to secure the control of the air by relying solely on the basis of quantity.

Active All Time

The Japanese Army contact planes, being handicapped by their low speed, limited cruising capacity, and armed only with machine guns, nevertheless, are performing their heavy-duty mission by taking off before dawn and repeating their rounds over enemy positions many times during the daylight hours. Again, at night these planes hop off, piercing their way through the dark.

In mid-November the air currents around Central China are calm, but the thick fog hampers the conducting of wide-scale activities of the Japanese airmen. In defiance of the enemy air force consisting of P-51's, which just made their debut in the latest air-combat, as well as others such as the P-38's, P-40's, P-43's, B-24's, B-25's, and B-29's, the hardy Japanese airmen, before hopping off from the base, said calmly and resolutely, "We will become men today." By these words, the airmen expressed their willingness to crash against the enemy planes if their sacrifice contributes in any way toward the successful prosecution of the war.

Never thinking of their own safety, these valiant airmen aboard contact planes will circle repeatedly over the land forces, if necessary, until the correct direction to proceed is transmitted properly. The number of enemy planes closing in on them does not matter. The land forces, on the other hand, being encouraged by their comrade planes, further strengthen their drive forward. Japanese soldiers unanimously expressed their gratitude to these contact planes by saying they double their courage and determination to annihilate the enemy whenever they hear the friendly roar of the contact planes.

In the recent campaigns in the Shihmen area, Chekiang Province, and in the area around Tsichiaho, contact planes played a vital part, enabling the Imperial Ground Forces to successfully carry out their encirclement strategy, it may be recalled. By assisting in the trapping of 4,000 enemy troops in the triangular area along the branch of the Feng River as well as by blasting all the barges in that vicinity, the contact planes cooperated fully with the land forces. In this campaign the enemy was annihilated to the last man. Again, in another campaign in the vicinity of Tsichiaho, 3,000 enemy troops were encircled and subjected to smashing blows, thanks to the collaboration of the contact planes.

Overcome All Obstacles

The airmen in Japanese contact planes confront numerous obstacles and dangers while discharging their duties. Sometimes the gasoline supply becomes too low, or the sun sets too soon; yet they must continue their reconnaissance flight in order to pave the way for the land units' launching of new offensives. These gallant airmen are said to become most excited when their comrade ground units reach the scene immediately after their bombing attacks on enemy positions. It is this perfect unity in spirit and action which enables the Imperial Forces to attain such glorious results on the China Front.

While Japanese soldiers are struggling laboriously over steep mountain ranges or are wading through knee-deep swamps and marshlands, candies and other sweets are dropped from aloft by their comrade contact planes. These airmen, escorting the land forces, apparently give their share of candies to the soldiers marching against innumerable obstacles and facing untold harships.

On the other hand, the airmen are often given surprise treats when they pick up communication tubes with a piece of chicken or a huge chunk of delicious pork attached to it. The soldiers would rather share their own food and good fortune with their comrades than enjoy the feast by themselves. What warm and self-denying friendship exists among these men!

Today, as on any other day to come, Japanese contact planes will hop off, dashing through the cordon of enemy planes to carry out their important task.

Peace and Joy Come to Public Of South China

(Continued From Page 1)

vance and seized one after another several layers of enemy defense lines and have already completely broken through and crushed the enemy fortress surrounding Changteh, the principal enemy stronghold in Hunan. In some 10 days the Japanese Forces cleaned out the 300 kilometer long 150-kilometer wide enemy position, annihilating 16 divisions of the 44th, 66th, 73rd, 74th, 79th, and 100th armies.

The hard-driving Japanese Forces are still surging forward to Szechwan. The joint operations of the Japanese Forces and those of the National Government together with the self-sacrificing cooperation of the Chinese people who are indignant at Chungking's stupid resistance is judgment upon Chiang and his cohorts.

Retaliatory Raids On England Likely

(Continued From Page 1)

ed a successful withdrawal of their main forces, stemming the onset of the Red forces on both sides. That the German forces had put up a stubborn defense at Gomel is understood to have been necessitated to complete the construction of new defense positions.

The German High Command announced on Friday that the German forces withdrew from Gomel after completely destroying the military establishments in the city, according to a Berlin November 26 dispatch to the Mainichi.

Stalin Praises Troops

Marshal Josef Stalin, Supreme Commander of the Red forces, on Friday announced the Soviet occupation of the city of Gomel and granted a citation to the occupation forces, according to a November 26 Stockholm report to the Mainichi.

Germany's Fighting Will

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—The fighting will of the German people has risen with ever augmenting force as the result of the terror raids on Berlin on the nights of November 22 and 23, and the various facilities bombed are rapidly being restored, according to Transocean dispatches, describing the conditions in the German capital following the bombing attacks. The reports run as follows:

"A large part of the theaters in Berlin have been heavily damaged by the last bombing raids, but preparations are now being rushed to construct strong underground structures for the showing of motion pictures and performances of operas and plays. The restoration of transportation facilities is progressing with astonishing rapidity. The subways and the elevated lines are practically running to schedule.

"The only trouble experienced in the way of foodstuffs is the lack of facilities for pasteurizing milk and in this respect the people are warned to take the necessary precautions in the homes. For the first time since the commencement of the war, Berlin citizens have received special rations of tobacco and meat, as have been accorded to other bombed cities in Germany. There will also be extra rations of coffee, canned sardines, milk, alcohol and other luxuries. Wherever deemed necessary emergency kitchens have been established.

"Although a few of the newspaper buildings have been subjected to considerable damages, all the vernaculars in Berlin are being published as usual. A small number of foreign correspondents in Berlin have met with slight injuries."

Domei Members Safe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 26.—All staff members of the Domei office in Berlin are safe though the office building was completely destroyed in the blind bombing attacks on the central section of the city on two occasions by the British air force, the D.N.B. news agency here revealed today.

Burmese Envoy Visits Ise

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, worshipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise on Saturday morning, praying for the further strengthening of relations between Japan and Burma as well as for final victory in the current war. Later, the Ambassador left for Nara.

Kishi Worships at Ise

Nobusuke Kishi, State Minister and concurrently Munitions Vice-Minister, worshipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise on Saturday morning. He left for Kashihara by the afternoon train.

Fate of Nippon Internees Feared As Yanks Suffer Mounting Losses

Todoroki, Who Returned on Teia Maru, Throws More Light on Atrocious Treatment Accorded Japanese in Relocation Camps

With America suffering mounting losses in the war there is no telling what the fate of the Japanese in America will be, said Ishiaki Todoroki, who returned recently on the exchange ship, the Teia Maru.

Mr. Todoroki, who was editor and publisher of the Nippon and America, a monthly magazine, for 20 years of his stay in the United States, throws further light on the atrocious treatment meted out to the Japanese in the relocation centers in America, which he describes as "the type criminals have to undergo."

In describing the humiliating conditions under which the Japanese internees have to live, Mr. Todoroki said:

"All the Jaapanese at relocation centers are treated like criminals. Hatsuki Wakasa, 64, interned at the Topaz, Utah Relocation Center was shot to death on the pretext that he had been too near the barbed-wire fence. It was latter found out that he had not even approached within six feet of the fence. According to the Geneva War Prisoners' Regulations, prisoners are prohibited to come within three feet of the barriers. On top of that, obedient and law-abiding Japanese were often threatened with machine guns.

"Whenever the Japanese internees asked the American War Relocation Center authorities if the former were regarded as criminals or war prisoners, demanding the latter for reasonable treatment, these authorities evaded the issue. To the incessant demands for better treatment the authorities turned a deaf ear. The Americans certainly return evil for good.

"The treatment of American-born Japanese of army age who pledged loyalty to the United States is no better than that meted out to their parents. They were forced to go to training camps in the mountains and are being treated with extreme discrimination. Their duties at the camps are limited to cooking and other insignificant tasks.

"At a camp in Texas a mechanized combat unit has been formed comprising some 5,000 Japanese youths. When President Roosevelt inspected a military review in Texas on his way to Mexico, some thousand American-born Japanese there were shut up into one room and guarded by American soldiers armed with machine guns. This attests to the discriminatory treatment meted out to the Japanese. As John L. Dewitt, Commander of Defense Army on the Pacific Coast imprudently stated that 'Japs' are 'Japs' after all, whether in Japan or in the United States. All the Japanese residents in America are being regarded with contempt and disdain. There is no telling that the treatment of the Japanese will turn from bad to worse in future in view of the fact that America is suffering mounting losses. Americans are clamoring that the Government should drive all the Japanese from the United States.

"For the last half a century the Japanese in the United States have contributed a great deal toward the development of agricultural industries as well as to the enhancement of American culture but all their efforts have been made in vain.

"There is no doubt that America is maliciously scheming to disrupt the strong ties which bind Japanese families because at relocation centers no training of children by their parents is allowed."

STAMP DESIGN SHOW SET

Malai Philatelists To Compete for Prizes in January

Domei

SHONAN, November 27.—A stamp design competition open to the public of Malai to commemorate the second anniversary of the Fall of Singapore on February 15 next year, will be sponsored by the postal department of the Malai Military Administration.

It is understood that the results of the competition will be announced in the early part of January next year when the winning design will be awarded a cash prize of ¥100, while other designs selected will be awarded ¥30 each.

Inflation in Brazil Terrorizes People

(Continued From Page 1)

foodstuffs has risen 73 per cent since 1939.

"To cope with the above conditions which have taken on a degree of extreme seriousness of late, the government is frantically adopting drastic measures to stop further issuance of currency and to curb climbing prices. However, the issuance of currency to maintain the upkeep of the increased number of governmental officials and the expansion of the army alone has produced a 20 per cent increase in the circulation.

"On the other hand the government has generously subsidized transportation organs in order to cut down the speculation on the black market in certain sections of the country. Furthermore, they have strictly prohibited the movement of farm-laborers who are leaving the farms to seek better-paid jobs in the city.

"With the buying and selling of real estate on the black market, the price of coffee plantations in San Paulo state has risen 130 per cent. However, the real estate prices in the cities are reported to be much more serious.

"Such signs of inflation have made the revision of existing bank laws unavoidable.

"At any rate, the rapid increase in the tendencies leading to inflation has struck terror in the people of Brazil."

All Roads to Tokyo Beset With Thorns

(Continued From Page 1)

the sea routes to China are re-opened the problem of getting in supplies and aircraft to China is formidable. These above-mentioned difficulties rule out this approach to Japan at the present time. The correspondent added that it has yet to be proved that bombing alone can knock out any enemy.

Karasawa to Tour Quake Area

Toshitatsu Karasawa, Home Vice-Minister, will leave Tokyo on Sunday to visit Tottori and Shimane prefectures where he will inspect the area affected by the recent earthquake. He is scheduled to return to the capital on December 4.

Matsunaga Made Director

Tadao Matsunaga, Director of the Marine Transportation Bureau, was appointed Director of the Tokyo Communications Bureau on Saturday, it was announced by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications on the same day.

Matsui Given New Post

Akira Matsui, secretary in the Board of Information, was on Saturday appointed secretary in the Foreign Office, it was announced. He was ordered to serve in the third section of the Information Department of the Foreign Office.

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3. Dvorak:	Violin - Konzert A moll Op. 53
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Musical Corner

By ONAMUN-MSA.

Ria von Hessert:

A vocal recital was given at the Nippon Seinen Hall last Friday evening. The noted Mezzosoprano's program was entirely made up of songs from Brahms "Vier Ernste Gesange," "Ruhe, Sußliebchen, im Schatten," "Auf dem Kirchhofe," "Die Mainacht," "Botschaft," "Es hing der Reif im Lindenbaum," "Mein Lieder," "Ein Wandrer," "Feldeinsamkeit," "Vergebliches Standchen," and "Zigeunerlieder." Helmut Fellmer was at the piano.

It was very gratifying to hear a singer who settled at once to the main course without so much preliminaries of vocal exhibitionism, though of course there would be no particular objection at all if a modern Catalani should prefer to inaugurate her vocal recital with a couple of arias from Lully's or Gluck's, such as, "To Thee alone My Heart dwells," with florid passages of sheer sensuousness.

Listening to Hessert sing the "Vier Ernste Gesange" with contemplative resignation, or the "Vergebliches Standchen" with lightheartedness, or the "Zigeunerlieder" with haunting picturesqueness, one could not help feeling the indomitable perversity of Nature in the domain of art from time to time; the emotional range of Brahms' songs could not be regarded as limitless, though musically, and especially from the formal point of view, they would be considered not only unusually wide but also perfect embodiments in this specific field.

Hessert, as a singer, characterizes more of the intellectual rather than the purely sensuous, though some of her notes in the higher register in forte are full and ringing and others in the lower middle in piano have a lovely quality of lyricism. It seemed so appropriate, then, that she should have chosen those songs which set forth to embody a formal line of beauty and restrained sentiment not without some moment of deep affection. Despite her excellent depiction of the items selected that evening, one still preferred her previous program—Schubert's "Winter Journey," which made such a deep impression.

Naga-uta Gakusei Kai

The 92nd public performance by the Naga-uta Association was held at the Nippon Bashi Club last Friday afternoon. The program included such well-known classics as "Gekizaru," "Renjishi," "Musume Dojoji," "Matsu no Okina" and "Yuki Daijin," there were two new items, one was "Basho" (composed by Yineya Rokuzaemon on the words of Matsuoku Kazunari on the 250th anniversary of the passing of the Japanese poet, Basho) and the other was "Mikuni Takara" (composed by Kineya Rokuzaemon on the words of Kimura Tomiko).

Naga-uta, together with Kiyo-moto, is a traditional, higher culture of music in this country; it consists of the song, the Samisen (a three stringed musical instrument) and the rhythmical instruments (the high and low Flutes, the Utadaiko, the O-tsuzumi, and the Ko-tsuzumi) though in an abridged form, the rhythmical instruments can be dispensed with just as in a fuller form all the parts have to be duplicated, which of course depends on the character of the music. The most renowned school of Naga-uta is the Kineya family, which has nurtured several renowned exponents of this most difficult national musical instrument—the Samisen.

A word about the Samisen: it is supposed to have come from China, where it has gone through many changes until the present form was decided upon. It has a hollow wooden box of approximately 7¾x7x3½ inches, one side of which is covered with a fine parchment and the other side with a coarse animal skin; the neck is about 2 feet and a little over 5 inches long with an average width of approximately 1 inch. The tone production is effected by plucking the string or strings sidewise with the "Bachi (a large type of plectrum made of hard wood or ivory), the proper handling of which is much more difficult than the manipulation of the left-fingers which are used for stopping the intervals on the string or strings. The handling of the "Bachi," which is equivalent to the handling of the bow on a string instrument, is known as "Bachi-sabaki" and many a great master has spent years in perfecting this art, which is directly responsible for that crisp tone production which has a ring in it.

Several of the items were performed in a concerted form, that is, the Samisen part was duplicated into three to four parts (sometimes even more) and the song part, according to the characters in the work, which would vary from a "monologue" to anything up to half a dozen characters have to be duplicated. Though the vocal part of the music cannot be appreciated fully owing to totally different conception of the voice production, the samisen part of the music is quite astonishing, the accuracy of intonation, the precision of the "Bachi" and the perfect ensemble playing sprinkled with sheer virtuoso playing, such as, the left hand pizzicati, the "micro-tone" glissando, two part playing and so forth. The samisens used must have been of priceless quality, judging from the purity of sound they produced under the master players.

Leonid Kreutzer

The 2nd of a series was given last Sunday afternoon at the Hibiya Public Hall. The items selected were all Chopin; Sonata in B minor, Op. 58, Four Ballades (No. 1 in G minor, Op. 23, No. 2 in F major, Op. 38, No. 3 in A-flat major, Op. 47, No. 4 in F minor, Op. 52) and Twelve Etudes, Op. 25.

Perhaps the B minor Sonata is not so inspired as the "Funeral March" Sonata, but one cannot deny its more solid consistency as a Sonata. The First Movement, under the hands of this noted pianist, sounded like an eruption of emotional cataclysm; a lovely trellis-work unfolded itself in the Scherzo and the Largo in an idyllic mood was soon to be obliterated by an impetuous Finale.

Bali Fire Dance Impresses Japanese Woman Essayist

Tama Morita Recounts Highlights of Trip in South; Finds Food in Abundance; Enthuses Over First Taste of Mangosteen

By KAY OHARA

"What did I enjoy most down South? That's easy. My first taste of mangosteen!" this with a twinkle in her expressive eyes as she settled back against the cushions in the comfortably furnished living-room of her home in Suginami-ku.

The speaker was Mrs. Tama Morita, outstanding woman essayist of Japan today who has been called by some the modern Lady Murasaki. It will be recalled that Lady Murasaki was a famous woman writer of the Heian Period—almost nine centuries ago—who was noted for her simple yet poetic style of writing, and whose "Genji Monogatari," a historic novel, is as much a favorite today as it has always been.

"What else did I do down South? Well now, that sounds as if you thought I spent most of my time down there sampling food, which is what happens when one has the reputation of being a gourmet. Of the seven months I was down South, I spent three months in bed, which is something very few people do when they are on an interesting trip. I was unfortunate enough to get pleurisy. But during the other four months I was able to visit the Philippines, Celebes, Borneo, Java, Bali, the Malai Peninsula, Penang and Saigon."

Is Like Japan

Great surprise was expressed by Mrs. Morita on the similarity of the scenery of the Southern Regions and of Japan, with plentiful hills, paddy fields wherever one goes, and thriving vegetable farms; and in addition the familiar sound of the croaking of frogs breaking the stillness of night, and numerous fireflies flickering about in the dark like so many tiny lanterns, made even the nights home-like.

"If it hadn't been for the palm trees, I could easily have imagined myself in Japan," she said. "One thing only I missed," she continued, "and that was the crying of the cicadas. I neither heard a cicada nor saw one all the time I was down there, and later I learned that they do not exist in the regions I visited."

The southern theater was found by Mrs. Morita to be most interesting. All the characters, she explained, were dressed according to the role they portrayed. For instance, the austere, old-fashioned father would be dressed in strict native style, the slightly modernized eldest son would have on a western-style jacket over his sarong, and the two younger and quite modern members of the family would be dressed altogether in western style. The action was lively, and the play of hands and facial expression very clever, praised Mrs. Morita, so that even though the language could not be understood the plot could be followed very well.

"Another thing I shall always remember with a thrill is the Fire Dance which I witnessed in Bali," she continued. "It is wonderful how these girls can come through the ordeal, or such I regard it, unscathed. The dance is beautiful, mystic. In the finale all the torches are put out, and in the light of the glowing embers you see these girls, swaying, slowly dancing, eyes languidly closed, till suddenly they are in the midst of the red hot embers. While they are dancing through them, they scatter the embers with their feet, and these sparkle in the dark like myriad gems hurled by the extravagant hand.

Praises Bali's Women

"The women of Bali are famous the world over for their wonderful figure and carriage and I was not disappointed. They are well built and carry themselves with superb grace.

Commenting on the men of Bali, Mrs. Morita said: "They have often been accused of laziness, which is unfair. They do practically all the work on the farm, while their wives take the produce to market. It is only when there is a lull in the farm work that the men take it easy."

Of the Southern costume, Mrs. Morita declared: "I think the sarong most picturesque, and the palm trees and tropical skies make a perfect setting for it. Wrapped in a colorful sarong, and with a lacy jacket, a bright flower tucked in her jet black hair, the Southern lass makes a perfect picture of girlish charm and grace."

Her own kimono was received with much curiosity and admiration, Mrs. Morita said, and added: "I had to go South to wear a western-style dress for the first time in I don't know how many years. After my illness I found it easier to travel this way. As a girl I lived with my parents in Hokkaido, and in those days I believe I was the only girl in Sapporo to go about in a foreign dress. That was in my early 'teens. Since then I have always worn a kimono.

Mrs. Tama Morita

"They produce a very good quality chintz," she continued. "This," displaying a length of dark red cloth, "is a chieftain's headdress. I was shown how it is put on the head, but trust me to forget it!

"The men dress in brighter colors than the women. In some districts the women wear very sober blues, while the men go about in a gayer brown. And in other districts the men wear even pinks. As a rule, as in Japan, in rural districts the clothes are of a more sober coloring than in the towns and cities."

On the topic of food, Mrs. Morita declared enthusiastically that there is an abundance, indeed surplus, of all foods—anything that one could wish for. Any Japanese dish could be made, she declared, the vegetables being practically the same, there being plentiful beef, pork and chicken, and fish very similar to those of Japan. The soybean sauce which is now being produced in the Southern Regions is equally as good, she said, than that produced in Japan.

"There is one more thing," and a faraway look came into her eyes. "Of all the beautiful sights I saw, of all the wonderful things I experienced, none impressed me so, and none will remain so vividly in my memory, as the beautiful spirit of self-sacrifice, for the sake of their country, evinced by all the young Japanese girl volunteers who are working down South as clerks, typists and so forth. It requires more than mere courage to step into the unknown in wartime, with various battles to fight against different climatic and living conditions. They deserve the thanks of all of us for their meritorious undertaking."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 26

At the Nikopol bridgehead and in the big Dnieper Bend all Soviet attacks on the whole were repulsed in bitter fighting lasting till after dark. At a point where the enemy penetrated southwest of Kremenchug lively fighting is still going on. In this sector the enemy yesterday lost 112 tanks. Of these 54 were knocked out by Panzer Regiment 656 under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Reserve von Jungenfeldt. A special feat was accomplished by Lieutenant Kretschmer who, with his assault gun, destroyed 21 enemy tanks. With this figure the regiment, during the past four months, increased its total number of tanks destroyed to 654 and 610 guns.

In Cherkassy and round Kiev and Korosten, numerous enemy attacks were beaten off. In our counterattacks several enemy groups were annihilated, one enemy bridgehead on the right bank of the Dnieper eliminated and several hundred prisoners taken. In the area round Gomel, hard and fluctuating fighting between the Dnieper and the Pripet, where observation is extremely difficult, raged all day yesterday. The town of Gomel proper which has recently been in the first firing line has been evacuated after its destruction. The Soviet attempts to enlarge their indentations northwest of Gomel have been frustrated after heavy battles. The enemy units who succeeded in infiltrating into the German lines were annihilated in counter-attacks.

Northwest of Nevel, our grenadiers threw the enemy again out of several localities. They were supported by dive-bombers.

On the Arctic front German fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns frustrated an attack of the enemy air force against one of our air bases and shot down 32 out of 65 planes without suffering any losses.

On the southern Italian front on Thursday there have been no fighting activities of any importance.

British bomber units last night made terror raids on Frankfurt-on-Main and Offenbach. Also on other places in the Rhein-Main areas bombs were dropped. During this raid and over the occupied western territories, according to still incomplete reports, 25 British and American bombers were shot down. German planes on the night of November 25 attacked targets in London and Dover.

EAST ASIA BRIEFS

Java Indians Train

Firmly determined to join the Indian National Army in its march to Delhi, youthful Indian residents in Java are daily undergoing rigorous military training, an Asahi dispatch from Djakarta discloses. It is recalled that the anti-British movement in Java was started in May last year when the Indian residents in the Island sent five representatives to the inaugural ceremony of the Bangkok branch of the Indian Independence League. In the course of one and a half year since then 200 out of the 3,000 Indian colonists in Java have volunteered for service in the Indian National Army and a sum of 700,000 rupees has been donated to it.

Many Salmon Caught

Big catches of salmon have been made during this year's fishing season in the Amur and Usuri rivers along the northeastern border of Manchoukuo, according to an Asahi dispatch from Chamsu. In the Fuyuan area in Sankiang Province alone, 200,000 salmon were caught during the season, it is reported.

Hongkong Unifies Fishing

With a view to bolstering fishing operations in South China waters, the Government-General of Hongkong has decided to carry out a unified control of junk fishing, says an Asahi report from Hongkong. The authorities concerned have already started planned operation of oceanic and coastal fishing by Chinese junks as well as collection of catches and distribution of goods necessary for fishing. Tremendous amounts of various sorts of fishes caught by fishing junks are frozen, salted or tinned and sent out to the markets. Meanwhile, the authorities also started scientific researches into fishing conditions in this area by mobilizing Japan's advanced fishing techniques, thereby to exploit local aquatic resources to the fullest measure and to stabilize the livelihood of the fishing population.

Bolsters Wartime Setup

Vigorous preparations are currently being made in Java for the establishment of the Volunteer Defense Army, for the creation of an organ for distributing labor and for strengthening the wartime lives of the 50,000,000 native population, states an Asahi dispatch from Djakarta. These measures are being pushed in accordance with the proposals submitted to the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces on the spot by the Java Central Council which sat in session for five days starting November 1. Plans are also being worked out to increase the goods necessary for the prosecution of the war and to facilitate the delivery of these goods.

PRINCESS PRASOBSUK HERE

Consort of Thai Commercial Attache Reaches Tokyo

Princess Krisana Prasobsuk Sukswat, consort of Prince Prasobsuk Sukswat, the Financial and Commercial Attache to the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, arrived at Tokyo Station from Fukuoka Saturday at 5 p.m., accompanied by her two children and Nai Prayat Swat-Chuto, secretary to Prince Prasobsuk and a student of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Princess was met at the station by Prince Prasobsuk and a large number of dignitaries.

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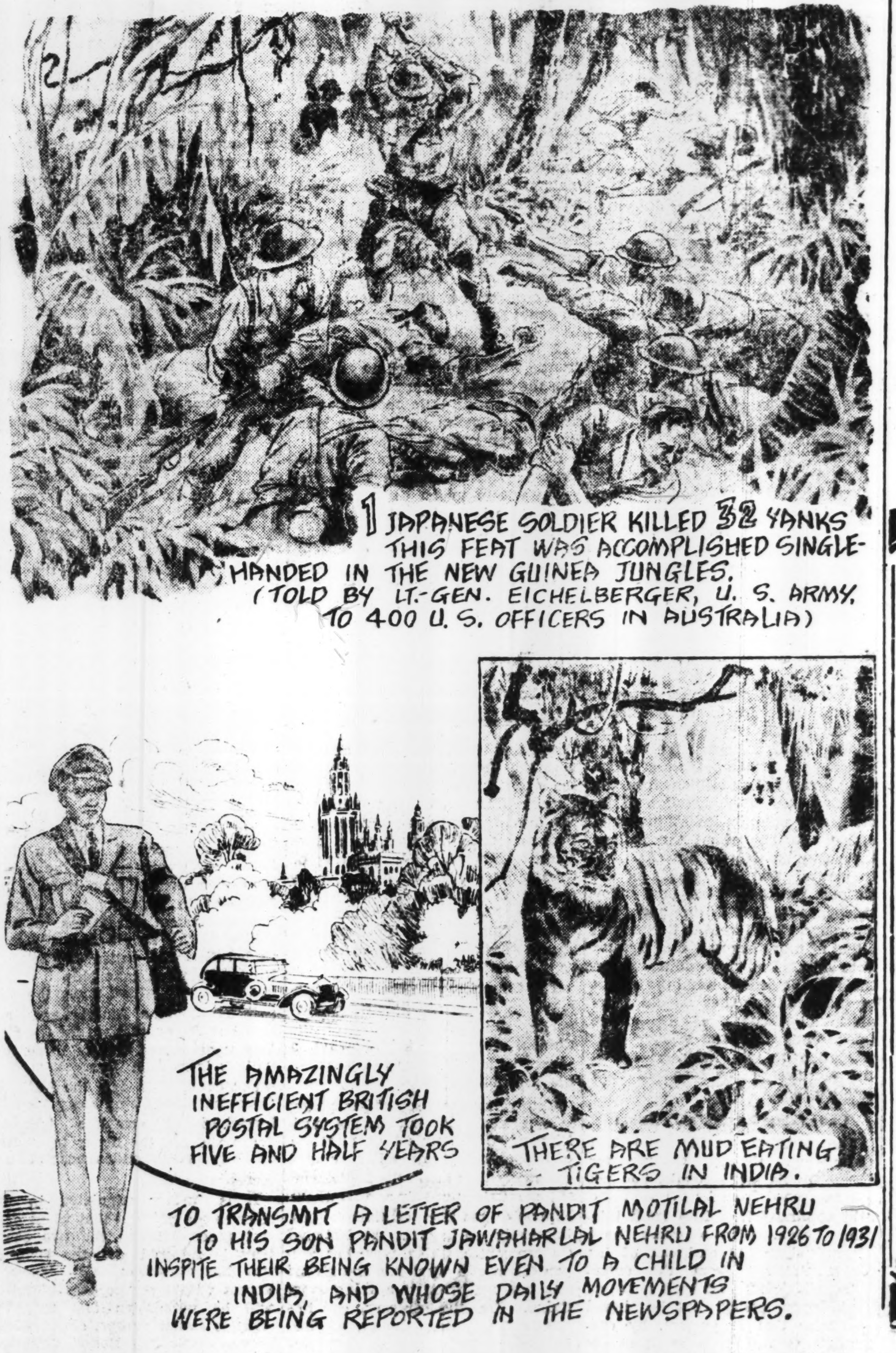

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1943

Dollar Diplomacy in Latin America

Lend-Lease aid and commercial credits extended by the United States to Latin American countries as part of her insidious dollar diplomacy do not make headline news, yet this aid and these credits are among the principal means employed by the United States in her endeavor to conquer the whole of Latin America, and bring it completely under her domination.

In the early 1930's the United States, victim of her own short-sighted, profit-seeking mass production, was suffering from acute unemployment brought about by accumulated over-production of manufactured goods for which, in spite of, or possibly because of falling prices she could find no ready market either at home or abroad. Trying to find some way out of this impasse, the Roosevelt administration in 1934 set up the Import and Export Bank as part of a characteristically shrewd scheme to dump these goods on Latin America and capture the South American markets for the United States from increasingly successful British, German and other European rivals, and at the same time gain predominant influence down from the Rio Grande to the Antarctic Ocean. In seeking to conquer the Latin American market the United States had long found herself seriously handicapped. In the first place, many of the Latin American countries viewed with justification all United States efforts toward further infiltration with considerable suspicion. Moreover, not only were American manufactured goods seldom of better quality and almost invariably of higher price than competing Japanese or German products, but the United States whose own exportable agricultural produce is largely similar to that of Latin America, is not in normal times a large purchaser in the South American market except of banana and coffee. On the other hand, the meat, wheat, hides, corn, beans as well as the coffee, chocolate, sugar and other agricultural produce of Latin America have always found a ready market in Europe, and even at a time when international exchange had broken down as a result of abandonment of the gold standard by Britain and America, these commodities could always be used with excellent results in barter transactions with European countries.

The first function of the Import and Export Bank was, therefore, an attempt to counteract these natural European advantages in the Latin American market by the extension of lavish dollar credits to the different Latin American republics with which they might pay for American surplus manufactures and thus set America's unemployed to work again. Jesse Jones, Director of the Federal Credits Bureau, made it quite clear to hard-headed American business men that the United States had no charitable aim in view in granting these credits, by declaring that on the contrary the United States hoped thereby ultimately to obtain a controlling influence in the construction of the planned Pan-American highway and trans-continental railroads, as well as the right to establish United States air bases at strategic points in Latin America. This, incidentally, makes it quite clear that even as far back as 1934 Roosevelt was busy laying his plans for war.

In 1940, even before the war broke out, the upper limit on the credits to Latin America was raised from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000, and when as a result of deliberate American provocations the War of Greater East Asia finally did break out, the United States, in the name of the necessity for organizing a common defense of the western Hemisphere, was not long in showing the real purpose for which the credits had been granted.

In the books of the Import and Export Bank, the dollars represented by the apparently generous credits conceded to Latin American countries to pay for surplus American goods, though never received in hard cash, are naturally entered to the debit of the respective Latin American countries. By this means the United States succeeded in maneuvering herself into a position where, when the war she was planning materialized, she could demand exclusive exploitation of Latin America's strategic raw materials. The fact that Japan's sweeping victories, obviously no part of America's war plans, prevented her from obtaining raw materials from East Asia, only increased the exigency of United States demands on Latin America. Moreover, using these credits as a lever the United States was able to tighten her control over Latin America to the point where she was able to construct military bases at her convenience at strategic points in Central and South America and station troops in complete disregard for the sovereignty and national interests of the different Latin American republics concerned.

What is more, at the time the credits were granted, the United States succeeded in creating the illusion in South America that the Latin American countries would thereby be assured of a constant supply from the United States of the manufactured goods which non-industrial South America does not produce for herself and must procure from North America, Europe or Japan. At the time of the Rio de Janeiro Conference in 1942, the United States as part of her desperate effort to force the Latin American countries into the war, further incurred the definite obligation to fill Latin American consumer requirements if the Latin American countries would sever their hitherto mutually beneficial relations with the Axis Powers. Latin American illusions on this point have been rudely shattered, however. The United States, having taken on more than she can manage in gratuitously assuming the role of "arsenal of democracy," now barely able to maintain war production at schedule, and already unable to meet the needs of her own civilian population, has no surplus production to export to Latin America. This is fully confirmed by statistics published recently by the United States Department of Commerce which show that while United States exports to Latin America were purely nominal in 1942, imports of raw materials from South America totalled $272,000,000, that year. In the first three months of this year, the value of raw materials brought in by the United States from Latin America rose to a new high of $101,000,000, United States importations in excess of the negligible quantities of goods supplied having totalled some ten to fifteen million dollars each in the cases of Mexico, Columbia, Brazil, Cuba and Argentina, and over $25,000,000 in the case of Chile.

In normal times, of course, these figures would constitute a most welcome favorable balance of trade for these countries for which they would eventually receive gold with which manufactured or other desired supplies could be purchased in the best market, and whereby their own currencies could be maintained at a high level. But far from receiving any gold, which in any case has little effect on credit nowadays since the gold standard no longer functions, the gold and silver bullion exported by these countries to North America during the same three months exceeded the amounts imported by $13,523,000.

Drained thus of their natural resources by their malignant neighbor without receiving anything in return, unable to replenish their all but exhausted stocks of articles of daily necessity in the United States and cut off from all other overseas sources of supply, with insufficient manpower and machinery to create their own industries, these countries must perforce face the hard fact that in spite of an apparently favorable trade balance, bookkeeping credits are less than useless to stave off the most vicious form of inflation—that brought about by an irremediable dearth of goods. In this way the life of the harassed peoples of Latin America, already complicated by the military exigencies of their domineering neighbor, cannot but become increasingly difficult, until such time as Axis victory may permit them to throw off the American yoke and open the normal channels of international trade to them once more.

It is indeed safe to say that political and business circles in these countries already bitterly realize that the main object of the credits so lavishly extended was far less to supply Latin America with the goods she needs than to give the United States a better foothold in the South and permit undisputed control of Latin American resources by the United States for her own sole benefit.

This deplorable victimization of a whole continent through American dollar diplomacy, this typical manifestation of the United States' so-called "Good Neighbor" policy in action in Latin America, presents a contrast so great to the spirit of mutual cooperation prevailing in East Asia, so inspiringly manifested at the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, that comment from this angle is indeed superfluous.

EAST ASIATIC NATIONS STAND UNITED AS ONE

March to Crush Enemy Proceeds With Determination

By KAZUO KUWASHIMA
Director of the General Affairs Bureau, East Asia Development Headquarters, Imperial Rule Assistance Association
(From the Yomiuri)

When our country was clothed with the beauty of autumnal colors Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, President Wang Ching-wei of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, His Royal Highness Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, assembled at Tokyo and exchanged views in the most cordial atmosphere with our Government officials and people. Also with Subhas Chandra Bose sitting as an observer, the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was convened by these delegates respectively from Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and Philippines together with the delegates from our country to reaffirm the ideal and to discuss plans for constructing an abiding Common Prosperity Region, not only for the present moment but one that will function permanently in the future.

This historic gathering is the first of its kind not only in the history of Greater East Asia but in Nippon's history as well. Nay, even in world history it may be justly characterized as the greatest assembly of the century. When we reflect that this assembly was not merely a fancy but an actuality that has taken place, we, one hundred million strong, cannot help but feel the sentiment, "how fortunate to be alive today." Furthermore, we feel stirring within us a burning will to fight with the sentiment, "we will die by the side of our Emperor."

With this historic assembly convened in our capital the opportunity was not to be missed. The Taisei Yokusan Kai jointly with the Yokusan Seiji Kai, and the Tokyo Metropolis sponsored the People's Mass Meeting for the Unity of Greater East Asia at Hibiya Park on November 7.

The ardent enthusiasm shown by the participating delegates of the various peoples' movement organizations seemed literally to bombard and resound in the skies above the Park, and, no doubt, was followed with passionate interest by the entire populace of Greater East Asia. It not only enhanced the determined will to prosecute the war but also resulted in striking terror into the heart of the enemy.

Two Regrettable Facts

On the occasion of this momentous assembly, as one who is engaged in the movement toward the construction of Greater East Asia, I regret extremely the continuance of two existing situations. The first 350,000,000 people still suffer outrage under the despotic rule of Britain. Especially the aggravating difficulty arising from the shortage of food in India, ensuing from war conditions, presents a gruesome spectacle. Governor-General and Viceroy Archibald Wavell of India ignored the proposal made in the name of the Provisional Government of Free India for an unconditional gift of food and provisions. Instead he established a military administration in Bengal, seeking to meet the growingly worsening situation with a coup d'etat.

Justice, however, will have its ultimate due. Such pitiable misery will not be left abandoned for long. The Provisional Government of Free India with Subhas Chandra Bose at its head is at present strengthening unremittingly its military power, and, in cooperation with the crack units of the Imperial Forces, is abiding its time to launch a blow, at the sacrifice of precious blood, to secure India's independence.

When the opportune moment arrives, these forces, in obedience to divine will, will storm into the interior of India, crush the enemy, oust them from the borders of India, and liberate India's millions from the British yoke. The liberation of India is now not only India's hope and desire but that of all the nations that comprise Greater East Asia. It is natural that the people of the various nations which now enjoy independence and sovereignty cannot remain indifferent to the present plight of a brother nation of Greater East Asia. Indians residing within India should bear in mind the import of this reality. They should relinquish all thought of dependence upon foreign aid and solidify their resolution to win independence at the sacrifice of the blood of their countrymen.

Chungking Regime's Delusion

The second regrettable fact is that Chungking, though gasping for breath in its last struggle, has not yet awakened from its delusion and still continues hostilities from interior China. Seven years have elapsed since the outbreak of the China Affair. From the outset Chiang Kai-shek had been pursuing anti-Nippon policy; but he should recognize that at present, by continuing to do so, he is in reality advocating an anti-Asia policy. Chungking had formed an alliance with the United States and Britain, the sworn enemies of the nations of Greater East Asia. Depending on the armed assistance of these two Powers, it is carrying on a war against Nippon, the peoples of Greater East Asia, and, in particular, against its blood relation, the people of the National Government of China. This is indeed no other than an act "anti Asia" and concurrently "anti-China" in essence.

The Chungking regime which professes to follow the illustrious deed of Dr. Sun Yat sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, is following a course which is directly opposed to his aspiration.

Chungking may say, "Our policy is not 'anti-Asia' but always 'anti-Nippon.' However an examination of Nippon's amicable policy pursued concretely thus far in the adjustment of her relation not only reveals where Nippon's genuine sentiment lies. Especially as against the National Government of China, what has Nippon taken and what has she given? She has not wrested a thing from China. On the contrary, she has bestowed all things though she had to endure the unbearable in prosecuting the present war against the United States and Britain.

Of course, in every observable event there is order and a degree in progression. For instance, it may safely be said that the pact of Alliance concluded between the Japanese Government and the Nanking Government on October 30 is the final step in restoring the Nippon-China diplomatic relations to normality. Nay, it should be justly concluded that the salient feature of Nippon-China relationship which had not been realized under the despotic aggression of America and England has been actualized for the first time upon the ousting of these two nations from East Asia. As a consequence of this fact the National Government of China has gained its long-cherished complete independence and has the honor to declare officially its independent status to the world.

It is further stipulated in the rider to the protocol that when general peace between the two countries is restored and the state of war has ceased to exist, Japanese Forces within the borders of China will be withdrawn and that the right to station troops, exercised by Nippon since the Boxer Rebellion, will be relinquished. The point is that just as Nippon has helped the peoples and nations of Greater East Asia which had been a subject state of England and America to attain independence, similarly as regards China, other than to assist the latter whole-heartedly to retrieve her national rights and to achieve absolute independence, Nippon harbors no ambition.

Chungking should now acknowledge that not only is there no reason in the slightest degree for its "anti-Nippon" policy, but that such a policy jeopardizes and imperils China's independence.

Greater East Asia is now united as one. It is proceeding on its determined way to crush its enemy. America and Britain had exploited and treated with abuse the peoples of Greater East Asia, regarding them disdainfully as weak and lacking in ability; but the day of reckoning has arrived when they shall fully taste the real strength of a united Greater East Asia.

The Importance of the Ethical Basis Of Asian Unity

By THAKIN NU
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burma
(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

The War of Greater East Asia is emphatically a racial conflagration. It is an entirely new world phenomenon. In the past there have been minor racial conflicts but in no case was any attempt made on a gigantic scale at racial consolidation based on ethical principles.

The most extensive racial sweep in history is the spectacular Mongol conquest of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The Mongols under Genghis Khan and his successors carried their victorious banners from the Pacific to the shores of the Adriatic and the Baltic. On a smaller scale there have been other racial expansions. The Huns and Saracens made attempts in their days to perpetuate their dominance but these attempts were doomed to failure simply because of the absence of the basic principles of justice.

In modern times in the West, racial consciousness amongst the peoples of Europe was materially facilitated by geographical unity. Since the sixteenth century European nations have been in ascendancy. Europe contains predominantly three principal races, namely Teutonic, Latin and Slav, but the major portion of the world's power and wealth fell to the share of the Teutonic and Latin races only.

No conscious effort to perpetuate national and racial predominance on the part of any of these nations was made before 1818. The Concert of Europe which came into being in that year was short-lived owing to mutual suspicions between the victor nations in the Napoleanic Wars. The League of Nations which was created on the conclusion of the Great War of 1914-18 was alike doomed to decay and extinction. Neither the Concert nor the League was based on ethical principles which requires the safeguarding of the basic rights, political and economic, of each people.

Vital Defect Existed

The most vital defect however in the composition of the League of Nations lies in the sharp divergence between the racial and geographical spheres of its composition. The League's aims were too idealistic and unpractical. The League aspired to safeguard the peace and tranquillity of every nation in the world not by giving each nation its due but by employing a system of police work performed on the part of the nations that dictated the Versailles Treaty. That these attempts could not last very long because their very foundation was deficient had been apparent from within a few years of its inception. One nation after another had no alternative but to walk out of the League till in the end only the countries whose interest it was to maintain the status quo remained within the League.

It is, however, obvious that the status quo which was founded on force and iniquity could no longer be maintained. The nation that is most concerned in its maintenance is no doubt Britain. Her Empire which was built by murder and rapine had long been tottering and her frantic efforts to resuscitate and retain the outward form of the League of Nations was little more than a selfish attempt on her part to hold the weaker nations in bondage.

Britain has no colonial possessions in Europe outside her territories within which the racial and geographical limits strictly coincide. Her vast colonial possessions, possessions over which, it is said, the sun never sets, are all trans-European. She owns Canada. This country was peopled by North American Indians and other races such as Eskimos, Alaskan Indians, etc. These aborigines were systematically exterminated and Britain now boasts that Canada is almost entirely white. The same applies to Australia and New Zealand where the process of extermination although not completely successful was yet such that the sons of the soil were excluded from any share in the administration of the country.

Boer-British Rivalry

In South Africa the rivalry between the Boers and the British settlers for colonization at the beginning at the expense of the native races at one time looked as if the fate of the Basutos, Kaffirs, etc. was sealed.

In India too which is one of the most valued possessions of Britain it has long been clear that the days of their domination were numbered. The Indians were late in realizing that their birthright has been sold for a trifle and apart from the insatiable greed for dominion on the part of the British, for their enslavement the Indians have only to blame their own lack of cohesion and unity. The Indian nation, however, is now alive to the necessity of liberating their country from the domination of the Westerners. We are seeing concrete proof everyday of this noble resolve in the spectacle of large numbers of Indians enlisting with the Indian National Army and in the contribution made by Indians all over Burma toward maintaining and equipping it as a powerful striking weapon.

In the case of Burma, the people of this country have never for a moment forgotten their glorious past. They had long learned to despise the British who had opposed their attempts at national advance. Up to the year 1938-39 believing in her solemn word, the Burmans gave her their cooperation. But her treachery soon became apparent. Not only was she determined never to give freedom to the people, but economically also the British wanted the Burmans always to remain as their hewers of fuel and drawers of water. Britishers were sent out for the purpose of pursuing a policy of social seclusion and economic emasculation of the Burmese people.

All big undertakings, commercial and industrial were concentrated in the hands of the British. The position of a few Burmans who were allowed to take a minor part in such undertakings was made so untenable that the difficulty to negotiate on anything like equal terms soon paralyzed their business transactions.

Efforts Not in Vain

The Burmans have had more than enough of British promises. They have learned that these promises were never meant to be redeemed and a sense of consciousness had long arisen in their minds that the British were their mortal enemies. This anti-British sentiment has been responsible for the many attempts made by Burmese patriots at overthrow of British domination. Such attempts were suppressed with barbarous cruelty. The Burmans engaged in revolts and insurrections perished but the supreme sacrifices they made were not in vain. They left as their legacy an indomitable spirit of national emancipation which in recent years filled the hearts of all Burmans young and old alike. The Burmans were only looking out for a chance to secure their freedom and they were swift to take the first opportunity. As soon as the War of Greater East Asia opened they lost no time in giving their whole-hearted cooperation to Japan and with Japan's liberal assistance they brought about a speedy capitulation of their oppressors from the country. Since August 1, 1943, Burma has declared herself an independent and sovereign State. The national fulfilment for which so many Burmese patriots in the past have fought and died has thus been achieved.

The permanence of the independence depends on the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia. Every Burman realizes this supreme fact and is prepared to afford complete and whole-hearted cooperation to Japan and their other well-wisher nations. They are determined that the war effort is the country's first concern and the war interest the supreme national interest.

The Burmans have learned to hate the insidious methods of oppression and exploitation during the long years of bondage under the British. The progress of every aspect of national life was stunted with the result that after 100 years of their rule the British when they departed left behind only ashes and curses as monuments.

Did Not Redeem Promise

For sheer political and economic strangulation of the weaker nations the British were without an equal. They adopted the practice of making a promise to give with one hand but took with the other even before the promise to give was redeemed. With overweaning pride they believed their might to be invincible and any slight expression of discontent on the part of the people resulting from any demand of their birthright was visited with unmitigated repression and show of brute-force. The British deluded themselves that they had completely enslaved the Burmans and had crushed their national spirit. Burmans were prohibited from wielding arms. The British thought by this they had effectively prevented any possibility of Burmans resorting to force against them. They also followed a policy of systematically excluding the Burmans from the armed forces and believed that the Burmans were completely unacquainted with modern methods of warfare. Their amazement was only surpassed by their sense of horror when it dawned on them too late that the Burmans were their worthy foes on the field of battle.

In the political sphere they had by evil propaganda made the world think that Burmans were so backward as to be unfit to enjoy the benefits of self-government. The British were obsessed with the fear that with the assumption of political power the Burmans would naturally resume the economic control of the country and it is this more than anything that they were determined to prevent. They pinned their hopes on naked and ugly force not realizing that force is not the monopoly of any one nation. The result of this racial and political tyranny served to unite the Burmans against them and with the help of Nippon soon after the War of Greater East Asia opened they were for ever expelled bag and baggage from the country.

The Burmans after achieving their independence are now having an opportunity of proving themselves that they are good Asians. They are unshakably determined to give their best cooperation to Nippon and other countries in Asia to secure just and equitable realization of the common benefit. They realize that it is the birthright of every Asiatic nation to pursue a destiny in the manner best suited to its national interests.

Each nation for itself and Asia for the Asiatics is the doctrine which the Burmans have learned to imbibe; and with the experience gained of hold resistance to tyranny they are ever ready to cooperate with Nippon and other Asiatic nations for the concrete realization of this ideals and thus render permanent the glorious future of a powerful and contented Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

Deep vengeance is the daughter of deep silence.—Alfieri.

* * *

The men who make history, have not time to write it.—Metternich.

Contemporary JAPANESE ROEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Mizuho Ohta (1876—)

A famed poet and the editor of a poetry magazine, Cho-on or "The Sound of the Tide."

The Camellia Bud

Tama warete Haru no to-iki no Ichidoki ni
Koe tomo naran Beni no matsubaki
The scarlet camellia bud!
When the jewel bursts open, maybe
The breath of spring will escape,
Finding voice suddenly.

The above impressionistic fantasy is characteristic of the poet. Tama warete or, literally, "The jewel has split" is a beautiful figure for "the bud has burst open."

A Pond in the Night

Kuro-guro to Kure-hate nikeru Hitotokoro
Koi no ugokasu Mizu miyuru nari.
Behold! the pond is wrapt
In pitch-dark night;
But in one spot the water, moved by carp,
Gleams faintly white.

The close, poetic observation of the water is noteworthy.

Luxuriant Young Foliage

Wakaba sasu Kozue kozue ni Asakaze no
Fuki-wataru toki Hana wo wasururu.
On all boughs covered with young foliage
A morning breeze blows refreshingly;
When I behold these luxuriant, green leaves,
The departed flowers I forget unconsciously.

Satoru Takata (1900-)

A farmer in Hiroshima Prefecture, passionately fond of writing poems, yet diligent in tilling.

The Japanese Spirit

Kasuka naru Tami naredo ware no Moteru mono
Yamato-damashii to Iite tamerawazu.
I am a lowly man,
But do not hesitate at all
In calling mine own mind,
The lofty Japanese soul.

Hail and the Moon

Hitoshikiri Arare furinishi Niwatsuchi ni
Some-iru gotoku Tsuki sae ni keri.
Upon the garden earth.
On which hail had pelted awhile,
The moon shone brilliantly,
As if its beams had dyed the earth.

A Quet Life

Wagimoko yo Kokoro ni hono-bono to Hi wo tomoshi
Warera wa yama no Seijaku ni ikin.
Wife, let us light a brilliant light
Within our own minds steadily,
And live a peaceful life amidst
The mountains' deep tranquility.

Shibafune Onoe (1876—)

Shibafune Onoe is one of the most prominent poets of today.

When I Die

Ware shinaba Waga ko tatakai
Waga ko shinaba Sono ko tatakai Tatakai togen.
When I die, all my sons
Will fight with heart and soul;
When my sons die, their sons
Will fight on to the goal.

Ken Shimose (1890—)

An operative in a Tokyo factory.

Waterfalls

Sugite koshi Taki no o'o mimi ni Mada arite
Tsugi no taki miyu Kogure no okuni.
While in my ear still roared
A just passed waterfall,
In the heart of a grove
Came in my sight another waterfall.

Koryo Miyasaka (1885—)

A newspaperman in Nagano Prefecture.

Mount Fuji

Yamanami no Ueni kumo tachi Kumo no ueni
Fuji sobietari Kuni wa tatako.
Lo! clouds rise on the mountain range.
And Mount Fuji is soaring,
Above the clouds,
Nature is tranquil while our Empire is waging a bloody war.

Fumoto Oka (1877—)

Oka teaches Japanese literature at a girls' school.

The Autumn Rain

Yo ni irite Tsuyoku furishiku Aki no ame
Kono toki ware ni Zonen wa nashi.
The autumn rain came down
In the night heavily,
When there was not
A worldly thought in me.

The heavy autumn rains tranquillizes and purifies the poet's mind.

Mitsuko Shiga (1885—)

A well-known poetess, Mitsuko Shiga teaches at a Tokyo girls' school.

The Autumn Insects' Voices

Mushi no koe Daiji wo yurite Sora wo yuku
Ma-yo no arashi no Soko ni minagiru.
The insects' voices, shaking the great earth,
Soar up in the skies' height,
And also overflow in the depths
Of the tempest of night.

This exaggerated description of the autumn insects' merry and powerful songs is highly interesting.